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SOURCE

1. On 4 September 1947 at a meeting of the Jena City Council and the Chief Committee (Hauptausschuss) of the city assembly, experts from various departments of the city administration presented figures on the situation in Jena as the basis for a plan of community welfare during the winter of 1947-1948.
2. In winter Thuringia needs 160,000 kw. of electric power. The power statistics were presented as follows:

Capacity of Thuringian power plants	120,000 kw.
Water power supplied to Berlin by high-voltage conductors	40,000 kw.
Capacity of plants being dismantled in Breitungen and Erfurt	20,000 kw.
Loss through turbine and boiler damage	20,000 kw.
Maximum possible production	80,000 kw.
Maximum actual production	70,000 kw.
3. In the winter of 1946-1947, the city of Jena was allotted 13,000 kw. in 1947-1948 it would receive only 6800 kw. According to SMA orders, power must first be supplied to businesses in the Soviet AGs, reparations firms, and clinics, which required altogether 5800 kw. The remaining kilowatts, six percent of the allotment for 1946-1947, could be assigned for household consumption. The new Russian compounds, set up during the summer of 1947 and involving the moving of 550 Jena families, were also to be supplied continuous power, but it was not certain that this order could be fulfilled.
4. The director of municipal gas plants reported that in order to utilize the city gas works fully, 1000 tons of coal a month were required. For September only 400 tons were available; 600 tons of Ruhr coal were to be delivered during the month, but 300 tons of this had to be stored for winter reserve. The 400 tons of coal would produce 160,000 cubic meters of gas, in addition to which the city was to receive from pipelines 80,000 cubic meters, making a total of 240,000 cubic meters. If only half the scheduled

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delivery were made, however. Jena would have only 200,000 cubic meters, about one fourth the supply for 1943-1944. With such a small quantity of gas, difficulties might be expected: since the gas lines were not in good condition, when the pressure was sharply reduced, air might penetrate and produce explosive gas. It would probably be necessary to cut off gas supply in some residential districts in order to keep up pressure in the other conduits.

5. According to the director of the Office of Trade and Supply, 28,000 households were scheduled to receive two cwt. of briquettes each. By the first of September 19,400 cwt. had been allotted for the purpose, and a further 17,600 was to follow during the month. If each household received one cwt., there would be a remainder of 8000 cwt., which was urgently needed for community welfare projects; any additional amounts would also have to be allotted to community use.
6. The special deputy for the Jena wood supply reported that there was 107,000 cubic meters of timber allotted to Jena standing in the Thuringian forests. 20,000 cubic meters had been felled, 5000 cubic meters transported to Jena; 4,500 cubic meters was at the roadside ready for transport, and 10,500 was still in the forest. Up to the first of September, thirty-eight volunteer groups from various plants, a total of 625 workers, had been cutting wood. Only two teams of horses were available at the six felling locations, however, to drag the wood to the roads, since the city had to release all its other horses for a special project supplying wood for the occupation forces. At four of the felling places, wood had to be dragged by manpower.
7. The transportation problem was declared practically unsolvable. The city owned only three trucks with trailers, which could carry 150 cubic meters daily, or 4000 monthly from the roads to the railroad. At that rate, bringing the wood to Jena would require three or four months, and the plant volunteer groups were dissatisfied because their work appeared to be useless. The Land government allotted some gasoline for the wood project at the end of August, and even so, there would not be enough fuel if the city had more vehicles. It was also doubtful whether there were enough freight cars if the wood eventually reached the railroad.
8. The Oberbürgermeister summed up the difficulties of the Jena situation. It was decided to hold a special open meeting of the city assembly at the auditorium of the University of Jena in about two weeks, to enable the city representatives to explain to the people what was happening. The SED element at first protested but finally agreed, on condition that the meeting date was determined later.
9. An SMA order prohibiting special food cards for persons with tuberculosis, diabetes, and stomach disorders was to be circumvented by registering them as patients temporarily lodged outside clinics because of lack of space. In that way the sick could get special rations through the clinic.

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